Difference of Opinion Be tween Author and Critic. A Scholarly Discussion.

(Several months ago, in The Dispatch, there, was published a review, written by an eminent jurist of this city, of a "The Territorial Growth of the United States," the work of a dis-linguished educator in Massachusetts. We have received a letter from the au-thor, Dr. William A. Mowry, of Hyde Park, Mass. In defence of his book; and a reply to this letter at the hand of his critic. There is so much of historical research and informed discussion in this

laying the two letters before our readers.—Editors Times-Dispatch.

DR. MOWRY'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Richmond Dispatch:
In your issue of Nov. 20 is a two column article, signed "B. R. W." reviewing my book, recently published, with the above title. ("The Territorial Growth of the United States")

I am grateful to the scholarly reviewer for his favorable opinion of the book. He says: "As a terse compendium of the history of the territorial acquisitions of the United States it will be a valuable handbook to historical and political students." He further says: "The outline of the Louisiana Purchase and of other territorial acquisitions of the United States appears to be fair."

But the critic takes exception to the authors' treatment of some of the cossultations of the

But the critic takes exception to the authors' treatment of some of the cessions made by individual states to the general government, especially of the cession made by the State of Virginia. In one place he calls the author of the book to account for "A palpable misrepresentation of historic truth." After a discussion of the matter in question he adds: "But this is not the worst of this statement of the author."

author."
ow wherein has the author failed?
ostatement criticized was as follows:
length one state after another
eed to cede to the national government
claims and title to this Western land."
'as not this true? Wherein lies the
ection to so simple a statement as
t?

The critic replies: "This phraseology of The National Government, has a pronounced sectional twang." What should I have said? The States did code those Western lands. They must have been ceded to some power. The power to which they were ceded was "The United States of America." This new power, or this new nation was begun by its putting forth through its representatives, in congress assembled, the famous Declaration of Independence." which says: "When "."" it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the carth, the separate and equal station" etc. This certainly looks like a nation.

Subsequently the "Articles of Confederation" were styled "Articles of Confederation" were styled "Articles of Confederation and perpetual union," And they

eration' were styled "Articles of Confederation and perpetual union," And they again and again assert that "The Union shall be perpetual." Again the Constitution, in its preamble says: "In order to form a more perfect union." Still further, in our Provisional Treaty with Great Britain, Nov. 30, 1782, the expression is used, "In behalf of His Majesty on the one part and John Adams" etc., "commissioners of the said states, * * * on the other part" and again it speaks of a "satisfactory intercourse between the two countries." This surely must mean the power, or government of Great Britain on the one hand, and the United States on the other.

If grant that the halonal powers at list were limited even to such an extent as to cripple the government and make a broader constitution necessary. The whole nation saw the difficulty and made a Constitution. Again, I grant that the national powers have been gradually increased and particularly so by the Civil War, but it was a nation from the beginning.

liminary facts, but they were not deemed necessary in the treatise of this kind.

The critic next goes on to say that the nutior "undertakes to say without a warrant of authority from the deed of eession of Virginia, or her legislative action, that she asserted no claim beyond the sist parallel and limited her grant by that boundary line." The author disclaims any such assertion. I nowhere state that Virginia, "asserted no claim" beyond the dist parallel. But as the other States ceded the territory north of dist degree and Congress accepted their cessions, I did not deem it necessary to enter into the details of these counterclaims.

Now, I beg permission to say that, though I have to have the property of the say that, though I have been in the say that.

sions, I did not deem it necessary to enter into the details of these counter claims.

Now, I beg permission to say that, though I was born in New England and all my ancestors back to 1644 were born in that section of our country, I claim not to have knowingly or willingly any "sectional twang." Moreover, I have the greatest respect for the grand old State of Virginia, the Mother of Presidents—although I may perhaps offend our good sister Ohlo, that modest little State which lies on both sides of the 41st parallel, by continuing that appellation to the Oil Dominion. She is still entitled to it. Possibly Ohlo, if she keeps on as she has begun, may in time outstrip her competitor, yet that day is clearly in the future. I would not do a wrong to Virginia or to any one of the states. I am pleased to see state pride. It exists everywhere. It is found allike in Little Rhoda, the smallest in area, and in Texas, the broadest of all the States. Virginians are warranted in being jealous of the good name of their State. They may well be proud of it, whether they regard its present or lits past.

Virginia is a noble State, with great deeds in her history, and she has produced many men of whom we are justly

Virginia is a noble State, with great deeds in her history, and she has produced many men of whom we are justly proud, all of us—Yankees. Southerners and Westerners alike. Let us not be so much Massachusetis men and Virginians, but Anericans all. Our great Republic was never forging ahead with like speed and power as at the present time. For one, I rejoice in being an American, a citzen of the greatest of Anglo-Saxon nations, protected by that glorious old banner, the Stars and Stripes. God bless Virginia and long-live America.

WILLIAM A. MOWRY.

Hyde Park, Mass.

THE CRITIC'S REPLY.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Dr. Mowry takes two exceptions to the review of his book.
We will consider first the smaller, which review of his book.

We will consider first the smaller, which he places second and is really subordinate to the other. He objects to the criticism that in his narrative of the North-west Territory he does injustice to Virginia. A full discussion of this matter would involve time and space, which is unnecessary to vindicate the criticism of the reviewer. A brief statement of historic facts, contemporaneous with the State grants to facilitate a harmonious and permanent Union and which is essential to any fair consideration of the Virginia grant will suffice.

This North-West Territory, out of which has been carved the now great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, was, during the colonial ern, dominated by nomadic Indian tribes. While France retained possession of Canada she had, through her pioneers (to a large extent Jesuit missionaries) and through her adroit manipulation of the Indians, and establishment of forts along the Lakes and the Mississippi sequired a plausible right to claim the whole of this territory as a part of her Canadian do-

onstrained the recognition of the Misconstrained the Lakes as Misconstrained the Lakes

motherhood as a dangerous ordeal.

The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga,

d in her always-consistent effort to secure a harmonious union of the States, in her armonious union of the Virginia charter; and it may be conceded to Dr. Mowry that the morthern limit of the Virginia charter was the data parallel.

Perhaps if Dr. Mowry ever examined this crant and the authority therefore conferred in Virginia legislation, he would have found that it was based upon pretected to the solidiers in making that the right acquired by her loyal citizens under her sovereign protection as conqueror should be discharged, and that the right acquired by her loyal citizens under her sovereign protection as conqueror, should be duly recognized and acteopted. And he would have found, further, that the tender of Virginia, as acceptaded by Congress, and its acceptance with Congressional qualifications approving the work of the river Ohlo.

It is true, therefore, as the reviewer frankly concedes, that Dr. Mowry did have some warrant of authority from the grant to the data parallel, assuming that to be the northern boundary of the Virginia charier. But the substance of the classissispip forts and expulsion of Dritiah control with its sequence of the abandomment of the Birlish claim that this North-west Territory was part and parcel of Canada and recognition of our Massissipi and Lake shore boundaries did the grossest injustice to Virginia. This injustices was punctuated and enforced in Dr. Mowry's map, placing within geographical lines the main place of the citizens and control of the New York of their colstina and oven of Massachusetts, in relinability and control of the Northern colstina and or here shadowy pretansions to some portion of of her shadowy pretensions to some por tion of the Northern and Lake Shor

tion of the Northern and Lake Shore Territory,

Dr. Mowny complains that it was a captious exception of the Reviewer to his dates of the grant of New York and Yirginia. His own now recital of dates shows that the reviewer was right in repelling the imputation upon Virginia of three years of tardiness, by showing that Virginia's tender antedated the consummated grant of New York and her grant was delayed by no default of hers.

The other objection of Dr. Mowry is to the criticism of his teaching a nalpable misrepresentation of historic truth in asserting the nationality of the United States ab ovo. This matter was stated by the reviewer as having a pronounced sectional twang, and necessarily imported nothing personal but only objection to the false ideas of history, which, among his uninformed people, were to no little extent provalent. The reviewer did not impute this reckless phraseology to the well-informed people, even of his own State, who cherish with filial pride the names and memories of

states that made grants under the Articles of Confederation. Now this historic record shows that both of these States, in the letter, of their grants, repudiated the idea which Dr. Mowry attributes to them. New York provided that her cession "should enure for the use and benefit of such of the United States as shall become members of the Federal alliance of the said states, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. (10 Hening's Street 560-561). Virginia, in her deed of transfer, conveyed to the United States in Congress assembled, for the benefit of the said states, Virginia included. (II Hen. P. 574.)

Dr. Mowry now frankly acknowledges that the purpose of his book was to teach "that the United States was a nation from the beginning," a nationality commencing on July 4, 1776, when each of the thirteen colonies, severally acting through its own representatives, united in a coujoint assertion of the independence of the American States. It was against this preposterous idea that the reviewer protested, and in Dr. Mowry's complaint that injustice was done him in this protest, he will find little sympathy among well-informed students of American history even in his own school of political thought. In this class of students and historians there are very many who, recognizing as indisputable facts that all revolutionary and post-Revolutionary history emphasizes the text of the Articles of Confederation affirming the individual sovereignty of each of the Confederation States, earnestly insist that the and views challenge dobate—but discussion of their contention, though the reviewer believes it to be utterly untenable, is not involved in Dr. Mowry's complaint.

Richmond, Va.

Motherhood is the reward nature bestows upon healthy womanhood. Women whose vitality has been sapped by disease cannot safely give birth to children. In pregnancy and in childbirth weakness of the mother is revealed in the pain and agony she suffers. Consciousness of possible suffering makes any woman shrink from

Wine of Cardul gives women the perfect health that makes motherhood a joyful privilege. This great

medicine drives out every vestige of inflammation and weakness, and gives tone and strength to the delicate

organs which mature the child. The pains of pregnancy are banished by Wine of Cardul, and miscarriages, which blust so many fond mothers' hopes, are prevented. Flooding, which so often occurs after childbirth, is corrected

Healthy Babies, because, during the months of pregnancy, the mother is able to give them necessary vitality and strength. With these facts presented to American women no expectant mother should be satisfied without the reinforcement that Wine of Cardui will give her. Every mother should be able to treat herself in her home with this valuable medicine. Wine of Cardui can be secured from any druggist at \$1.00 a bottle. Why don't you secure a bottle of this

medicine to-day?

Polycarp, N. C., Jan. 11, 1902.

I am the mother of seven children and while in pregnancy with the first six suffered untold misery until they were born. One month before the seventh was born I began to take a bottle of Wine of Cardul, which gave me relief after taking three doses. I used the remainder of the bottle until the birth of the child, and was stouter in three days after the birth 'than I was in a month after the birth of either of the first six. I am 29 years old.

MRS, ELIZABETH STAFFORD.

If you think you need advice, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department,"

when Wine of Cardui is used during pregnancy. Wine of Cardui babies are always

Motherhood

t - 0	Leaf, medium 8.500 9.50 Leaf, fine 10.500 13.00 Wrappers 14.000 16.50 BRIGHT TOBACCOS.
s of it	Cutters, common 8.00% 10.00
r	Wrappers, fine 30.092 (0.00 to 5.00 ft 6.00 ft

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

HIDE AND TALLOW MARKET.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 9.—(Allen-Miles & Co.'s Hide and Leather Letter).—Packer hides continue strong for May. Haif May salting are held at an advance if sold at once. No further sales of May grass fed heavy Texas at 14½c.; some of packers refuse to sell ahead unless they can get 16c. Bids of 11½c. for April natives are declined, but March natives are offered at 11½c. as packers prefer to sell their older hides first. The slaughteefs are offering April and the same strong of the supply of branches own is increased at 10c., and would sell March at 1½c. The supply of branches owns is semil, 1½c, bid for April and stay and 10c. astice. Country market a way are held at 8½c, but later reports sold at 8½c, with only moderate demand. One car butts sold at 8½c, and 7½c., with demand about equal to recover the later with not considered.

ccipts.

Calfskins are easier; tanners will not pay over 121/c. for cities. Fifteen thousand long-haired kip sold at from 8%@ec.

PEANUT AND PEA MARKET.

NORFOLK, VA., May 2.—The peanut market is quiet to-day. The only change in prices is Spanish nuts, which have dropped in price to Tike. a bushel. The prices are as follows:
Fancy, quiet at 5c.; strictly prime, 2%c.; prime, 2%c.; dw grades, 2c.; machine, picked, 2m2/4c.; Spanish, Tike, per bushel. Blackeye peas, 42.25 bag; black and speckle peas, fi; clay and red peas, 60c. Peanut bags in bales-85 in., 74-9c. PETERBURG, VA., May 2.—FEXNUTS—Spanish new, market very firm at Time; sellers asking more. Virginias—Quiet at 3c. PEANUT AND PEA MARKET

DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The week ends with slightly increased activity, although buyers are still conservative in their ideas of the future. Weather conditions have improved and retail business has profited thereby. The high prices of raw cotton continues a handleap to free trading.

NAVAL STOKES,
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9.—SPIR-TS TURPENTINE—Firm at 45½c; ro-colpts, 38 casks, Rosin—Nothing doing roccipts, 154 barrols, Crude Turpentine— Quiet at 1293.25 and 13.60; receipts, 75 ar-cise, Tar—Firm at \$1.65; receipts, 127 bar-cise. rels. Tar—Firm at \$1.5; receipts, 127 barrels.
SAVANNAH, GA., May 9.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 46c; receipts, 293 casks;
sales, 254 casks; exports, 1,372 casks.
Rosin—Firm; receipts, 609 barrels; saks.
45 barrels; exports, 1,14 barrels.
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 9.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 444c, bid.
Rosin—Outet.

COTTONSEED OIL MARKET. NEW YORK, May 3.—Cottonseed oil was quiet and steady. Prime crude, f. c. b. mills, 814/6054c; prime summer yellow, 436/434/6; off summer yellow, 374/46 38c; prime white, 46/47c; do. winter yellow, 45/47c; prime meal, \$27/627.50 nominal.

THE DEMAND THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE GOOD LUCK Baking Powder ENTIRE SOUTH RICHMOND, VA. One Can demonstrates its MERIT.

ADVANCE IN COPPER STOCK

La Florencia Gold and Copper Company to Double the Selling Price of Their Stock-Limited Number of Shares Offered for Sale Before Advance.

Before advancing the price of the stock of this company to double the selling price which it is now being offered, we offer a limited number of shares of stock at the old price, and persons desiring to make threatments should do so in the

ro substantiate our claims as to the value of our property and to verify reports made by one engineer in charge of the works, we publish report in full as submitted to us by Mr. J. B. Tomlinson, of Prescott, Arl., who is a mining engineer of wide reputation, as follows:

son, of Prescott, Arl., who is a mining engineer of wide reputation, as follows:

EL CAPULIN GROUP.

This consists of the Florencia, El Capulin, Johnson, Richmond and Ainsley, covering approximately 10 pertenencias of mineral bearing ground. They are situated in the foot hills of a range of mountains lying about 13 miles in a westerly direction from Turicacha, a small station on the southerly branch of the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, in the State of Sonora, Republic of Mexico. The claims are located to cover a large contact vein or dike lying between granite and lime. The dike is plainly distinguishable on the surface, by its outcrop, which is mainly a heavy iron stained silicious porphyry. The presence of copper in the dike is plainly evidenced by green carbonate, red oxide, bunches of chalcocite and bournite and chrysocalla, which is found everywhere along the wein outcrop, as well as where openings have been made beneath the surface. The weathering and decomposing influences of the ground in this vicinity with fragments and detached masses of iron porphyry and green copper ore, which have broken from that part of the vein fragments and detached masses of fron porphyry and green copper ore, which have broken from that part of the vein cropping above the granite and lime, and the presence of stains of carbonate or silicates of copper in the fragments of rock affords good reasons for believing that a workable weln of copper ore exists below. The course of the vein along its strike through the country is from southeast to northwest, with a slight dipeasterly under the lime, the granite on the west forming the bedding for the entire overlying mass.

at right angles, with an everage depth under surface of about 60 feet, beginning and running in the porphyry. At a point midway between mouth and face, copper or 18 feet in width is cut and a winze, now down 15 feet below tunnel floor, is being sunk in this ore, which consists of carbonates of copper in porphyry, showing in the seams and on the planes or cleavage of the rock, as well as being diffused through and penetrating the body of the rock. This is all good copper ore, and overlies the sulphides which will be encountered deeper. Continuing, on past the winze, a soft decomposed porphyry and lime is run through to a point a short distance back from breast; this is stained by iron exides to a dull red color, and along the sides of the tunnel copper stain and carbonate of copper show in many spots. Lying next to this is another strata of silicious porphyrearrying copper values, and adjoining this, in the face of the tunnel, is a strait, of allored relsite; this is very silicious about seventy per cent, is fresh colored, very compact and hard.

As seen on the surface above the tunnel of the circuiture lies along the line of

As seen on the surface above the tun-nel, this structure lies along the line of the easterly contact and next to the lime.

Transportation Gompany.

The porphyries are of ancient date and belong to the folsite class. The eastern foot hills are composed mainly of carboniferous limestones, which the forces of contraction, acting almost equally in either direction, have compressed into a series of complicated folds in which the prevalent strike is, in a northwesterly direction. The folding of these beds has been accompanied by a cery considerable metamorphism, and by the injection of porphyritio dites, togother with subsequent minoralization in the more disturbed districts. All the grantic on the west is stained a reddish color by ferrurginous solutions, which gives the foot hill response on the surface of these claims, the large size and mineralized character of the vein, the particularly favorable conditions for bodies of copper which it possesses, on account of the fact of these claims, the large size and mineralized character of the vein, the particularly favorable conditions for bodies of copper which it possesses, on account of the structure (prophyry and line) as an undeveloped copper property, in the vicinity for the formation of the structure (prophyry and line) as an undeveloped copper property, in the vicinity for the formation of the structure (prophyry and line) as an undeveloped copper property, in the vicinity of the formation of the structure (prophyry and line) as an undeveloped copper property, in the vicinity of the formation of the structure (prophyry and line) as an undeveloped copper property, in the vicinity of the Gompany and the particularly favorable conditions.

Clyde Steamship Co.s**

Clyde Steamship Co.s**

Clyde Steamship Co.s**

**Steamship Line. Direct Route to Electric All Manual Structure (prophyry) and line and prophyrity and line

dently continuing your development work along the lines laid out.

Under ordinary conditions, considerable capital is involved in making a copper mine; you have the advantage of cheap labor, and the property is so situated that an ideal site for a reduction works may be acquired. Considerable timber may be had from the mountains back of you.

may be had from the mountains back of you.

The topography of the country is such that your supplies from the railroad may be delivered at reasonable cost, and when developments have reached the stage of ore I have no doubt but a tram road can be cheaply and easily constructed from some advantageous point on the main line to the mines.

The necessary fluxes for the smelting of copper ore and concentrates are immediately available, there being an abundance of silicious ore in the main range west of El Capulin.

Taken as a whole, you certainly have a most excellent showing, one that should be developed with unfaitering faith in its ruture.

future.

Very truly yours,

JOS, B. TOMLINSON, C. M. E.

Prescott, Ariz., April 20, 1965. For further particulars ap-

ply to, or address, LA FLORENCIA GOLD AND COPPER CO.

By R. F. Hudson, Sect., 10 S. 9th St.. Phone 3080. Richmond, Va.

EXCURSIONS.

A. P. V. A. ...EXGURSION...

JAMESTOWN, WEDNESDAY, May 13, '03

Refreshments Served. Tickets: Adults, \$1.00; children, 50c

WHIT MONDAY EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON.

June 1st, via R., F. & P. R. R. Two Days in the Capital City.

TO LEND ON \$15,000 1 10,000 5,000 Gity Property 500 McVEIGH & GLINN.

TWELFTH AND CLAY STREETS.

Opens daily from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Admission. 25 cents. Free on Saturdays REPORT ON COPPER PROPERTY.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO. Night Line for Norfolk

Leave Richmond daily at 7 P. M., stopping at Newport News

M., stopping at Newport News in both directions.

Daily except Sunday by C. and O. Rallway, 9:00 A. M., 4 P. M., 9 A. M. and 3
P. M. by N. and W. Rallway; all lines connect at Norfolk with direct steamers for New York, sailing daily except Sunday, 7 P. M.

Bicamers sail from company's wharf (foot of Ash Street) Rocketts.

K. F. (CHALKLEY, City Ticket Agent, Liy H. M. Street, Richmond, Va.
Ash Street, Richmond, Va.
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Merchants and Miners Transportation Company.



RAILROADS.

R. F. & P. Richmond, Fredericks burg & Potomac R. R Trains Leave Riomond—Northward.
4:16 A. M., daily, Byrd St. Through.
6:45 A. M., daily, Main St. Through.
7:15 A. M., week days. Elba. Ashland accommodation.
8:30 A. M., Sunday only. Byrd St.
Through.
1:30 A. M., Sunday only. Byrd St.
Through.
1:30 A. M., Sunday only. Byrd St.
1:40 A. M., week days. Byrd St. Through.
1:40 D. M., week days. Byrd St. Through.
1:40 D. M., week days. Byrd St. Through.
1:40 P. M., daily, Main St. Through.
1:40 P. M., week days. Elba. Ashland accommodation.
Stop P. M., daily, Byrd St. Through.
1:40 P. M., week days. Elba. Ashland accommodation.
Trains Arrive Richmond—Southward.
1:40 P. M., week days. Elba. Ashland accommodation.
1:40 P. M., week days. Elba. Ashland accommodation.
1:40 P. M., week days. Elba. Ashland accricksburg accommodation.
1:40 P. M., week days. Elba. Ashland accommodation.
1:40 P. M., daily. Byrd St. Through.
1:41 P. M., daily. Main St. Through.
1:42 P. M., daily. Main St. Through.
1:43 P. M., daily. Main St. Through.
1:44 P. M., daily. Main St. Through.
1:45 P. M., daily. Main St. Through.
1:46 P. M., daily. Main St. Through.
1:47 P. M., daily. Main St. Through.
1:48 P. M., daily. Main St. Through.
1:49 P. M., daily. Main St. Through.
1:40 P. M., da Trains Leave Richmond-Northward.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT APL, 26, 1903a 7,00 A TRAINS LEAVE RIGHMOND. 12,00 A M.—Dally, Local for Charlotte. 12,00 A M.—Dally, Limited. Burtet Pull-man to Atlanta and Birmingham, New Orleens, Memphis, Chattanooga and all

Orleans, Memphis, Chattanooga and all the South.

5:00 P. M.—Ex. Sunday, Keysville Local.

1:05 P. M.—Daily. Limited; Pullman ready 9:30 P. M., for all the South.

YORK RIVER LIME.

The favorite route to Baltimore and castern points. Leave Richmond 4:50 P. M. Daily. except Sunday.

5:00 A. M.—Except Sunday. Local mixed for West Point.

2:15 P. M.—Except Sunday. For West Point. Connecting with steamers for Baltimore and river landings.

TARNS ARRIVE RICHMOND.

6:55 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.—From all the South.

South.
3:25 P. M.
8:40 A.M.—From Keysville.
9:15 A. M.—Baltimore and West Point.
4:50 P. M.—From West Point.
C. H. ACKERT. S. H. HARDWICK.
C. W. WESTBURY. D. P. A. Blehmond. Va.



2 Mours and 25 Minutes to Horfolk

berg 0:56 Å M., Nawport News 10:50 Å
M., Old Point 1:100 Å M., Norfolk 11:23
4:00 P. M.—Week days—Special—Arrives. With the misturg 4:56 F. M., Newport News 6:30 G. M. Point 6:00 F. M., Norfolk 6:25 F. M. Point 6:00 F. M., Norfolk 6:25 F. M. Norfolk 6:25 F. M. M.—Week days—Local to Clifton Forgs 2:00 P. M.—Dally—Special to Clifton Forgs 2:00 P. M.—Dally—Special to Clifton Forgs 6:15 F. M.—Week days—Local to Closenatta 6:15 F. M.—Week days—Local to Closenatta 10:20 A. M.—Week days—Local to Doswell. 10:30 P. M.—Dally—Limited to Clincinnatta Local villo. St. Louis and Chicago.

JAME RIVER LINE.
5:15 Clifton Forge and principal stations. 5:15 F. M. —Dally—Repress to Lynchburgs 5:15 Clifton Forge and principal stations. 5:15 Clifton Forge and principal stations. 5:15 F. M. M.—Dally—Repress to Lynchburgs 5:15 F. M. M.—Week St. St. M. dally Newport News Local 7:20 P. M. Ex. Sun. From Cincinnatta and Weet 8:15 A. M. dally and 8:30 F. M. dally Main Line Local from Clifton Forge 7:16 F. M. Ex. Sun. Doswell Action River Line Local from Clifton Forge 5:25 F. M. dally. Breme Accom. 8:40 A. M.—Ex. Sun.

C. E. DOYLE, W. O. WARTHEN.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND DAILY-BYRD-STREET STATION. 8:50 A. M. To all points South. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND AND SET STRUCKS BY STATION.

S:59 A. M. To all points South.

12:20 P. M. Petersburg and Norfolk.

12:20 P. M. Petersburg and Norfolk.

12:20 P. M. Petersburg and Norfolk.

14:10 P. M. Coldsboro Local.

6:36 P. M. Petersburg and Norfolk.

10:35 P. M. Petersburg and N. W. West,

11:30 P. M. Petersburg and N. M. W. West,

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11:30 P. M. Petersburg and N. M. W. West,

11:30 P. M. Petersburg

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND DAILT.
2:20 P. M.—Seaboard Mail—10:25 P. M.—
Seaboard Express—To Savannah, Jack—
sonville, Atlanta and Southwest.
9:10 A. M.—Local—For Norlina and Hamlet.
TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND DAILY.
6:25 A. M.—No. 34—4:25 P. M.—No. 66
From Florida, Atlanta and Southwest.
5:39 P. M.—From Norlina and local City Ticket Office 1001 East Main Street, Phone 405.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG